



听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What did Susan's grandmother write about?

- A. Italian history.                      B. Daily life.                      C. Hidden treasures.

9. What is Susan going to do with the diary?

- A. Hide it.                      B. Read it.                      C. Copy it.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why does the man make the call?

- A. To make a change.                      B. To reserve a room.                      C. To confirm his booking.

11. When will the man check out?

- A. On June 19.                      B. On June 21.                      C. On June 23.

12. What should the man pay 180 *yuan* for?

- A. The pickup service.                      B. The room rate.                      C. The reservation change.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the woman doing now?

- A. Doing an interview.  
B. Taking the man's information.  
C. Introducing some doctors to the man.

14. How many people are there in the man's family?

- A. Two.                      B. Three.                      C. Four.

15. Which doctor will the man register with?

- A. Dr. John White.                      B. Dr. Linda Williams.                      C. Dr. James Nicholson.

16. What can we learn about the man?

- A. He has a daughter.                      B. He has just moved house.                      C. He has chosen a woman doctor.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker's attitude toward new technology?

- A. Optimistic.                      B. Concerned.                      C. Uncertain.

18. What has the speaker used for six years?

- A. The Internet.                      B. A mobile phone.                      C. A computer.

19. What is the first industry the speaker would like to change?

- A. Traveling.                      B. Global education.                      C. Environmental protection.

20. What change would the speaker try to make in the future?

- A. More food being produced.  
B. Air pollution being reduced.  
C. Technology products being cheaper.

## 第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节（共 15 小题：每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳答案。

### A

#### Words at Your Fingertips

##### *The Long Journey of English*

This book takes us on a journey through the history of English to show how it grew to be the global phenomenon that we know today. Over ten short chapters the author explains its global spread, starting with the origin of English and finishing with an overview of how the language looks today, including its use in an increasingly digital world.

##### *Purrieties of Language*

After ruling the Internet, cats are now taking on linguistics (语言学)! Through cat-inspired varieties of language, we have developed a range of cat-inspired vocabulary—we take their identities as we post, write, talk, and chat on social media. This book provides linguistic analysis of the online “Cativerse”. Each chapter explores a different sociolinguistic phenomenon, drawing on fun and engaging examples across various platforms.

##### *Language Science*

This accessible guide offers practical advice on how to talk about language to a range of non-professionals. It draws on the linguistics behind effective communication to help have cooperative conversations. It is illustrated with a wealth of interesting real-life examples enabling you to make your own interesting language science activities to share with others.

##### *The Babel Lexicon of Language*

This book is an enjoyable introduction to the key terms involved in the study of language. It defines over 500 terms and uses present-day language examples to explain difficult issues in an easy-to-understand manner. Authored by the expert editorial team behind *Babel*, the popular language magazine, and assuming no knowledge of linguistics, this book is an invaluable resource for students, teachers and anyone with an interest in language.

21. What is *The Long Journey of English* centered on?

- A. The English word usage.
- B. The roots of English.
- C. Different forms of English.
- D. The development of English.

22. What do *Purrieties of Language* and *Language Science* have in common?

- A. They provide fun language examples.
- B. They analyze online language trends.
- C. They offer tips on language strategies.
- D. They introduce theories in communication.

23. What is special about *The Babel Lexicon of Language*?

- A. It is written by native speakers.
- B. It deals with language examples.
- C. It is intended for advanced learners.
- D. It makes difficult issues accessible.

## B

Esther Kimani, a pioneer in agritech, is changing the lives of farmers across Africa. As the founder of Farmer Lifeline Technologies (FLT), she has applied artificial intelligence (AI) to fight against crop pests (害虫) and diseases, significantly reducing losses for rural farmers.

Kimani's journey began in a small Kenyan village on the Aberdare Mountains. Witnessing first-hand the severe impact of pests and diseases on their crops—and consequently, their income—she understood early how agricultural losses could mean unmet basic needs like school fees and healthcare. Despite these challenges, Kimani became the first girl from her village to attend university, studying computer science. It was there that she recognized the potential of technology to solve rural farmers' struggles, and that's how FLT was born.

In Kenya alone, 7.5 million smallholder farmers lose up to 50% of their yields (产量) to pests and diseases annually—losses that could feed millions. Traditional solutions like hiring agricultural consultants or using drones (无人机) are too expensive. To solve this critical issue, she developed an AI-powered camera, which is set up on farms at no upfront cost. It scans crops continuously and warns farmers through Short Message Service (SMS) when pests or diseases are detected.

A key focus for Kimani is supporting women farmers, who make up 43% of the agricultural labor force in developing nations, but who often lack access to technology. “Men in rural communities tend to have smartphones, while women rely on basic feature phones,” she notes. “Through SMS, we ensure women aren't left behind.”

Kimani's innovation has already impacted thousands of farmers, 78% of whom have reported a yield increase of over 36%. Her team aims to reach 200 thousand farms across the country within 5 years. For Kimani, success in 2030 means seeing 200 thousand smallholder farmers living with dignity—affording education, healthcare, and financial stability through improved yields. Kimani is not just building a company; she's reshaping the future of African agriculture.

24. Why did Kimani establish FLT?

- A. To fund rural farmers.
- B. To expand AI industry.
- C. To decrease crop losses.
- D. To research crop varieties.

25. How does the AI camera assist farmers?

- A. By linking them to consultants.
- B. By sending them early warnings.
- C. By using drones to monitor crops.
- D. By driving pests away automatically.

26. What is an advantage of Kimani's innovation?

- A. Equal accessibility.
- B. Easy maintenance.
- C. Enormous food storage.
- D. Personalized service.

27. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A. Financial plans affect agriculture.
- B. Kimani will afford further education.
- C. African agriculture will emerge as a leader.
- D. Kimani's creativity fuels a promising future.

## C

Being self-employed, I often check my bank balance, feeling relief when payments are received and anxiety when bills empty my account. Money's ups and downs strongly affect my mood, especially during the holidays, when every festival activity seems to come with a price tag. Despite my financial stability—owning a home with my wife, low costs, and savings—money often feels like an emotional burden.

Elizabeth Husserl, author of *The Power of Enough: Finding Joy in Your Relationship with Money*, explains that money is deeply personal. “The same amount means different things based on lifestyles and choices,” she says. Rising expenses can cause anxiety and lead people to focus too much on making or saving money, taking attention away from other important aspects of life. This pursuit can harm mental health, creating a life where money becomes both a scapegoat (替罪羊) and a distraction from unmet emotional needs.

Husserl highlights that while financial security forms a baseline, money alone cannot bring satisfaction. Some people spend their lives saving without enjoying the fruits of their labor, while others turn to emotional spending, like shopping, to deal with stress, covering deeper issues like loneliness or a lack of purpose. True wealth, she argues, comes from recognizing these emotional drives and matching finances with life priorities.

To build a healthier relationship with money, Husserl recommends understanding the emotional reasons behind spending, setting clear priorities, and redefining wealth. Practical steps include journaling about feelings toward money and taking the time to evaluate the value of purchases. Broadening the definition of wealth to include relationships, health, and purpose helps balance financial goals with personal well-being.

Talking to Husserl shifted my view. While holiday spending remains a concern, I've begun to see it as typical for the season and feel more confident in recovering financially. Though my bank app doesn't always bring joy, it's a reminder of what truly makes me feel rich.

28. Why does the writer mention checking his bank balance regularly?

- A. To track his savings progress.
- B. To manage his holiday spending.
- C. To relieve his stress about finances.
- D. To show money's emotional effect on him.

29. What does focusing too much on money lead to?

- A. Satisfied life.
- B. Emotional burden.
- C. Increased savings.
- D. Financial insecurity.

30. What does Husserl think of emotional spending?

- A. It's a strategy for dealing with stress.
- B. It's an approach to financial priorities.
- C. It's a temporary relief without resolution.
- D. It's a way to manage emotional well-being.

31. What is the secret to building a healthy relationship with money?

- A. Balancing wealth with personal happiness.
- B. Setting clear priorities for financial security.
- C. Identifying the emotional causes of spending.
- D. Focusing on saving and the value of purchases.

## D

With growing global energy demands and mounting concerns over pollution and climate change, the shift to clean energy sources is important. While nuclear, wind, and solar energy have played significant roles as alternatives to fossil fuels, hydrogen energy is emerging as a key player in achieving carbon neutrality (碳中和). According to Professor Liu Lifeng, hydrogen has the potential to decarbonize energy-intensive industries, thus contributing to net-zero emission (排放) goals.

However, traditional hydrogen production methods are infamous for their significant environmental impact. A cleaner and more sustainable approach involves producing hydrogen from water through electrolysis (电解). Renewable energy-powered electrolysis is a promising method for producing “green” hydrogen, but freshwater shortage may stop large-scale expansion.

To address this challenge, Liu’s team has pioneered a way to produce hydrogen from seawater. Seawater electrolysis, however, faces problems due to the presence of mixtures, which increase energy consumption and cause side reactions. To overcome these barriers, the team proposed a rather **ingenious** strategy involving the addition of hydrazine (肼) to seawater to enhance efficiency. Additionally, they chose platinum-tellurium foil, a highly effective catalyst (催化剂) that improves the process without causing harmful chemical side effects.

Their innovative device has produced promising results. This means that hydrogen can be produced from seawater without requiring external electricity, hence lowering production costs and improving flexibility in real-world applications.

Despite this significant breakthrough, challenges remain. Platinum, though an effective catalyst, is both costly and environmentally damaging to mine. The team is actively working to develop non-platinum catalysts that are both efficient and sustainable. Furthermore, hydrazine, although effective in reducing energy consumption, is highly harmful to human health. Future research will focus on identifying safer alternatives to hydrazine and further making use of the technology to ensure clean and sustainable hydrogen production.

32. Why is hydrogen energy unique?

- A. It is rare on the earth.
- B. It costs less to produce.
- C. It reduces carbon emission.
- D. It needs no tech advancement.

33. What does the underlined word “**ingenious**” probably mean in paragraph 3?

- A. Long-term.
- B. Brilliant.
- C. Complicated.
- D. Conventional.

34. What can we learn about seawater electrolysis?

- A. Hydrazine is safe enough for widespread use.
- B. It has completely solved the freshwater shortage.
- C. It can operate on its own without needing energy.
- D. The current catalyst is costly and bad for the environment.

35. What is the text mainly about?

- A. The combined impacts of various energy sources.
- B. A breakthrough in hydrogen production from seawater.
- C. The ways to cut the cost of seawater hydrogen production.
- D. The wide application of renewable energy-powered electrolysis.

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Pothos (绿萝) plants are the perfect houseplants. They grow well with little care, although some care will help them grow best. Use the following methods to turn your plants into full and thick ones.

The first step in encouraging your pothos plants to grow faster is to provide them with a larger home. \_\_\_36\_\_\_ You can start by removing your plants from their containers. Prepare a new container by placing fresh soil in the bottom. Set your plants on top, and backfill the soil so it covers the roots. Water well. Boom! Your plants have a new home.

After transplanting, check the vines (藤蔓) and look for long ones with few leaves. Cutting them back gives you new pieces to grow more plants. Start by removing the lower leaves from each cutting, leaving one or two leaves on the stems (茎). \_\_\_37\_\_\_ This houseplant grows well in either.

While large changes like cutting and transplanting help pothos grow thicker and fuller, so do small practices like watering. \_\_\_38\_\_\_ Keep a watering routine, and use your finger to check how wet the soil is before adding more water. If it feels dry about an inch or two deep, it's time to water; if it's still slightly wet, wait a little longer to avoid overwatering, which can harm the roots and slow growth.

\_\_\_39\_\_\_ Pothos vines appreciate bright indirect light indoors to promote healthy growth. If your window lacks bright indirect sunlight, try using grow lights to help the plants grow in dark rooms.

Fertilizing (施肥) also benefits these vines. Be sure to add fertilizer to your pothos following the instructions carefully, as the right amount can help promote healthy growth. \_\_\_40\_\_\_ Your plants will thank you with bright green and shiny leaves that stay on the vines for a long time.

- A. Place the lower parts in soil or water.
- B. Then, position the plants closer to light.
- C. Do so twice a year during the growing season.
- D. Repotting allows them to have more space and nutrients.
- E. Yellow or brown leaves and dry soil indicate a thirsty plant.
- F. Nevertheless, they still appreciate bright light to grow their best.
- G. Try to keep the stems unhurt, but do not worry if any parts fall off.

### 第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

#### 第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I look at the notebooks in front of me, whose covers hold pages of slightly different shades of white. They were filled with scribbles (潦草的字) of informational \_\_\_41\_\_\_ and short stories in Chinese.

It started with textbooks mailed to us by a cousin in China, filled with little notes that offered a quick look into school life there—a life so \_\_\_42\_\_\_, yet so different from my American experience. These books became my \_\_\_43\_\_\_ in reading and writing Chinese.

Hour after hour throughout most of my childhood, I copied texts over and over. They became the building blocks that \_\_\_44\_\_\_ my proficiency (熟练) far above my classmates'. The cost was the pain in my fingers, which turned into a lasting \_\_\_45\_\_\_ of the characters instead. Now I no longer copy textbooks. I maintain my proficiency in the language by being \_\_\_46\_\_\_ in the exciting world of online novels.

Many of my Chinese American friends don't share the same \_\_\_47\_\_\_ in reading. It's a bit heartbreaking that I can't fully share the beauty and complexity of Chinese with my friends. But we still have fun speaking Mandarin (普通话) sometimes. There's something especially amusing about hearing high schoolers who can \_\_\_48\_\_\_ polished English essays using simple, childish Mandarin phrases. And it's \_\_\_49\_\_\_, too—a small escape from the stress of school, in a language that reminds us of our \_\_\_50\_\_\_.

People often describe New York as a melting pot of cultures, but it's \_\_\_51\_\_\_ to know that in this busy city, there's also a place for me and the language I \_\_\_52\_\_\_ inside. Walking through Chinatown, I can see beyond the English translations of shop signs and understand the meaning hidden beneath. It feels like being let in on a special secret, a way to \_\_\_53\_\_\_ a close-knit community and find a moment of \_\_\_54\_\_\_.

When I'm riding back on the bus after a long trip, the sight of bright signs written in familiar characters tells me more than what's for sale—it tells me I'm \_\_\_55\_\_\_.

- |                     |                   |                  |                     |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 41. A. clues        | B. texts          | C. drawings      | D. signs            |
| 42. A. attractive   | B. simple         | C. unique        | D. similar          |
| 43. A. teachers     | B. goals          | C. guidelines    | D. partners         |
| 44. A. witnessed    | B. demonstrated   | C. boosted       | D. accessed         |
| 45. A. memory       | B. secret         | C. desire        | D. experience       |
| 46. A. trapped      | B. included       | C. absorbed      | D. occupied         |
| 47. A. passion      | B. practice       | C. patience      | D. taste            |
| 48. A. study        | B. write          | C. improve       | D. publish          |
| 49. A. unimaginable | B. influential    | C. impressive    | D. heartwarming     |
| 50. A. roots        | B. textbooks      | C. characters    | D. responsibilities |
| 51. A. appealing    | B. necessary      | C. comforting    | D. possible         |
| 52. A. develop      | B. speak          | C. carry         | D. hide             |
| 53. A. connect with | B. integrate into | C. contribute to | D. care for         |
| 54. A. calm         | B. excitement     | C. relief        | D. success          |
| 55. A. abroad       | B. somewhere      | C. alone         | D. home             |

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

**Yiwu: The World's Supermarket**

Yiwu, widely \_\_\_56\_\_\_ (know) as “the World's Supermarket”, is located in the heart of Zhejiang province. Over the past four decades, it \_\_\_57\_\_\_ (become) a lively global trade center, illustrating China's rapid economic growth and opening-up. At its core lies the soul of Yiwu—Yiwu International Trade City, the world's largest wholesale market for small goods, \_\_\_58\_\_\_ vast complex stretches over 6.4 million square meters and houses more than 75,000 stands. Here, it offers more than 2.1 million categories of products, ranging from common daily needs and fashion accessories (配饰) \_\_\_59\_\_\_ the latest festive decorations and electronic devices. It \_\_\_60\_\_\_ (estimate) that nearly 80% of the world's festive supplies come from this market.

Yiwu's reach is truly global. It maintains close trade ties with over 230 countries and regions. Each year, it attracts more than 560,000 overseas merchants. Around 18,000 foreign business people live permanently in the city, making it a \_\_\_61\_\_\_ (high) international community. Its total imports and exports keep hitting new highs, with cross-border e-commerce and digital trade driving rapid growth. Furthermore, the Yiwu-Europe Railway Express serves as a vital logistics (物流) link, which offers regular goods services to dozens of countries across Asia and Europe, thus \_\_\_62\_\_\_ (establish) efficient and cost-effective trade routes. 微信公众号 IAI English

What truly sets Yiwu apart is its spirit of constant innovation and \_\_\_63\_\_\_ (open). Its journey started with the traditional exchange of local resources like feathers for sugar. Today, it has developed into a modern, digitalized trading giant that connects millions of Chinese makers with international markets.

More than just a major trading city, Yiwu offers a clear view of China's growing private economy \_\_\_64\_\_\_ the real results of its reform and opening-up policy. Looking ahead, Yiwu continues to build \_\_\_65\_\_\_ (strong) ties around the world, creating more new opportunities for China and its trading partners to grow and benefit together.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

你校英文报“Sports & Health”专栏正在征集题为“**Sports Have Benefited Me a Lot**”的稿件，请用英语写一篇短文投稿，内容包括：微信公众号 IAI English

- (1) 你坚持的一项体育运动；(2) 该运动给你带来的益处；(3) 向同学们发出运动倡议。

注意：微信公众号 IAI English

- (1) 写作词数应为 80 左右；  
(2) 可适当增加细节，使内容充实、行文连贯。

**Sports Have Benefited Me a Lot**

第二节（满分 25 分）微信公众号 IAI English

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

My name is Helen, a middle-aged British woman. I had gone through several difficult months and ended up feeling terribly low. Therefore, the moment I saw an advertisement for trial flying lessons while passing the airfield, I went ahead and booked one without delay.

It was something I had always dreamed of trying, and I hoped it might lift my spirits a little bit. I thoroughly enjoyed my trial lesson—even more than I had expected—and soon booked more. Like many before me, I found flying an airplane to be addictive. It took my mind off my troubles. By the end of that summer, I had secured my private pilot’s license and began taking local flights just for fun.

Then I decided to give helicopters (直升机) a try, only to find I enjoyed them even more. So, despite having promised all my friends that I wouldn’t pursue it further, I ended up earning my private pilot’s license for helicopters as well. Before long, I was renting small helicopters and taking friends for rides. But helicopter flying in Britain is very expensive, and I knew I couldn’t keep it up forever as just a hobby.

I was aware that many people at our local airfield were taking commercial flying exams—some aiming to become commercial pilots, and others hoping to become instructors. That gave me an idea: maybe, just maybe, I could become a helicopter instructor myself. That way, I could fly for free and even get paid for it.

I went ahead with my plan pretty quickly, but I wasn’t prepared for some of the reactions I got. My friends couldn’t believe I was serious. My boss at work said, “Oh, don’t be silly, Helen! You can’t possibly become a commercial helicopter pilot.” That was clearly what others were thinking too—they were just too polite to say it out loud. At first, I thought it was because of my age. After all, I was well over 40, which isn’t the typical time to start a new career. But even so, why such strong reactions?

注意：微信公众号 IAI English

- (1) 续写词数应为 150 左右；
- (2) 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

**Paragraph 1:** *Over time, I came to see that the real reason was my gender.* \_\_\_\_\_

微信公众号 IAI English

**Paragraph 2:** *Finally, I successfully got my commercial helicopter pilot’s license.* \_\_\_\_\_